

A-G under fire for 'hasty' deportations

By DAVID LANDAU
and ASHER WALLFISH

TORNEY-GENERAL Aharon Barak was criticised yesterday in parliament, judicial and parliamentary circles for his role in the deportation of two West Bank leaders on Saturday, minutes before their case was to be heard by a High Court judge.

Barak's decision — to permit the deportation at 3.45 even though the court hearing was for 4.00 — was widely seen as hasty and ill-considered.

Prof. Barak himself refused to comment on the episode, but sources close to him implied that the judge acted at fault. Other sources, also close to Barak, blamed the episode on the political wisdom of the deportation at this time.

The two deportees, Ahmed Hamdi, a Hebron surgeon, and al-Aziz Haj Ahmed, a dentist, were both due to run for the forthcoming municipal elections on leftist, nationalist tickets.

Observers gave Dr. Natschi a chance of defeating the incumbent Hebron mayor, the moderate Ali Ja'abari.

Observers pointed out that Ja'abari and other moderates would now find it doubly difficult to run in the elections — in the face of inevitable charges that the Israeli authorities had "rigged" the polls against their nationalist opponents.

Government officials said the two men were informed on Friday night that they were to be deported. They were arrested on Saturday morning and brought before a panel of officers and government legal officials, which heard their cases and approved the deportation orders.

Dr. Hamdi Natschi was represented at the panel's hearing by a West Bank lawyer, but his family meanwhile contacted Tel Aviv lawyer Felicia Langer, who, at 11.15, telephoned the High Court clerk in Jerusalem and informed him that she wished to apply for an injunction.

At midday, the court hearing was set for four o'clock at the home of Justice Elzoni. The justice, through the court clerk, asked the Attorney-General to appear on behalf of the state.

Mrs. Langer contacted Justice Elzoni again at two o'clock and asked him to expedite the hearing, for fear that her client would be deported before 4.00, but the judge told her this would not be necessary.

Qualified judicial circles said last night that Justice Elzoni had naturally assumed — and had been quite right to assume — that since the Attorney-General had been asked to appear at 4.00 he would ensure that the deportation order was not executed until then.

In fact, though, when the hearing opened at four, army lawyers informed the judge that the two men had already been deported. Justice Elzoni demanded that the Attorney-General investigate how this had happened.

Close to the Attorney-General argued last night that since the judge had not actually issued an



Prof. Aharon Barak

injunction immediately at midday, he had by implication left it to the discretion of the Attorney-General whether to delay the deportation. "A court speaks through injunctions," said one highly-placed source. "In the absence of an injunction, there is no contempt of court, and no duty on the Attorney-General to delay execution."

The Attorney-General had been faced with the inchoate desire of the court to hold a hearing on the one hand, and the pressing demands of the military that the men be deported on the other — and he had decided in favour of the military demands.

The sources refused to spell out what the pressing reasons were of the military that would brook no delay.

Other sources added that Mrs. Langer should have asked for an injunction immediately on making her application.

The qualified judicial sources countered, however, that it had been quite impossible for Justice Elzoni to issue any injunction without seeing the application, which he had arranged to do at 4.00.

Constitutional law expert Hans Klinghofer, a professor at the Hebrew University and former

Jerusalem Post Reporter
AMBASSADOR WILLIAM Scranton's speech at the Security Council debate last week came in for unanimous criticism at yesterday's weekly Cabinet session. There was at the same time appreciation for the U.S. veto on the hostile resolution.

Premier Yitzhak Rabin said that Israel's best answer to the Scranton speech was to proceed with its "constructive projects in Jerusalem, Judea and Samaria, in line with Government decisions."

Foreign Minister Yigal Allon said Scranton made "a bad speech at an unfortunate time." He was sure the U.S. was now aware of Israel's strong reaction to it. The veto does not cancel out the fact that the Scranton speech is calculated to stiffen the Arabs' negotiating stance and foster Arab illusions about support against Israel.

Allon also blamed the stand taken by France, Italy, Britain, Japan, Panama and Sweden which, he thought, might encourage Arab extremists and add more pitfalls on the path to a political solution.

The Foreign Minister defended Israel's participation at the Council from the political and information aspects.

Religious Affairs Minister Yitzhak Rabin said he objected last week to the proposal for Israel participation and events bore him out, he believed. Had Israel stayed away, he said, Scranton's speech would probably have been more balanced and the U.S. delegates would probably have defended Israel against calumnies instead of adding blame of his own to the Arab criticism.

Rabin warned that Israel would now find it embarrassingly hard to protest against the presence of Yasser Arafat at the Geneva peace conference, once it agreed to sit in the Security Council chamber with the PLO.

Justice Minister Haim Zuckot took a particularly grave view of Scranton's remark that the new settlements were obstacles on the road to peace, calling it a "serious incitement."

Not a single Minister made light of the U.S. delegates' statements.

Moslems seize Beirut's hotel district, many Christians in flight

BEIRUT — Moslem gunmen overran the unfinished Hilton Hotel and two neighbouring hotels in Beirut yesterday, leaving Moslem forces in control of the entire downtown hotel area, the official television network reported.

The Moslem assault pushed Christian militia back to their last position outside their traditional enclave in the Ashrafia quarter, exposing the Christians' central headquarters on the edge of Ashrafia to leftist attack.

Moslem Gunmen also shelled Christian President Suleiman Franjeh's hometown of Zagharta, about 100 kilometres north of Beirut, from all directions, isolating it for the first time in the war.

Christian gunmen also traded fire among themselves over goods in a Persian carpet warehouse in the Beirut port district. It was the first open Christian looting in the port area, and was seen as a sign of rapidly crumbling discipline.

In other developments, Egyptian President Anwar Sadat in Cairo suggested that Arab countries send troops to Lebanon to maintain peace and order, and hundreds more

Lebanese Christian refugees arrived by boat in Cyprus.

As the Moslem onslaught rolled on across Lebanon, Pierre Gemayel, the main Christian militia leader, issued a conciliatory appeal to his Moslem foes.

Prospects for peace remained uncertain following Syria's failure to convince leftist leaders to accept a cease-fire.

At least 75 persons were killed and 113 wounded in 24 hours of fierce fighting in Beirut and the countryside, raising the toll for Lebanon's 11-month-long civil war to about 15,000 dead and 32,200 injured.

Newspapers estimated that at least 200 corpses, some of them days old, littered the streets of downtown Beirut with no one able to collect them.

Heavy fighting with tanks, artillery and troops continued in the Metan region of Mt. Lebanon, east of the capital.

Leftist militiamen and rebel army troops captured two key towns, al-Mtein and Antoura, but Christian Phalangist militiamen said they recaptured Antoura at day-break.

Control of the two towns would allow the leftist force of Socialist Party militiamen and rebel army troops in the Southern Metan to link up with their Communist allies further north, and form an arc-shaped front from which they could push north and southeast on the major Beirut highways of Bikfaya, Beit Mery and Baabda.

Leftist leader Kamal Junblatt returned from inconclusive talks in Damascus to his hometown of Aley where he met with PLO terrorist leader Yasser Arafat in the morning. While they met, a fierce offensive was being launched by Junblatt's troops from Aley against neighbouring Christian Kahale, witnesses reported.

Most newspapers reported that Junblatt and Syrian President Hafez Assad agreed in principle to the need for a speedy settlement but that differences over key political issues blocking the declaration of a cease-fire remained.

Foremost among them was the question of when and how Christian President Suleiman Franjeh would resign. Junblatt is still insisting that Franjeh resign immediately while the Syrians are backing the Christian community's insistence that parliament first meet to elect his successor.

Where an area of compromise seemed to be shaping up was over a reported willingness by the Christians to give Junblatt written guarantees that Franjeh would resign if the leftists agree to a cease-fire and allow the election of his successor under conditions of stability.

The newspaper "An-Nahar" reported that Franjeh has already given Maronite Christian Patriarch Antonius Btros Khreish an undated letter of resignation and entrusted him with deciding on the time it becomes effective. (AP, UPI)

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Jail-breakers caught in bed in pre-dawn raid

Two soldiers who were taken this month from military lock-up were in their beds before yesterday's dawn raid. Military police broke through the door of their hideout.

Meir Ziv and Daniel Oshin, were seized as they slept, after eight teams comprising about 30 police had converged on their house near Moshav Rishpon on the Tel Aviv — Haifa highway.

Police had sealed off the house in anticipation that the two might be armed with some of the 194 Uzi submachine guns they had allegedly stolen for sale to Arabs. But the fugitives were apprehended before they could rub the sand from their eyes.

Ziv and Oshin had escaped the Athlit jail by sawing through bars with hackaw blades smuggled to them inside toothpaste tubes. Suspicion arose that they had fled abroad, but later information led the police to their hideout.

Police handed the two over to military authorities once again.

Costa Rica President in Jerusalem today

The main streets of Jerusalem are decorated with Costa Rican flags for today's arrival of the President of Costa Rica, Daniel Oduber Quirios. He is due at Ben-Gurion Airport at noon and will be ceremonially greeted at the Binyanei Ha'Ooma plaza at the entrance to Jerusalem, at 1.30.

Leftist intimidation for tomorrow's Galilee strike

Threats and intimidation by leftwing activists against potential breakers of tomorrow's Arab "land strike" were reported yesterday by Arab moderates here and other Galilee towns.

Moderate Arab leaders, including many of the local council heads who voted against the strike at last Thursday's meeting in Sfarim, have received threatening phone calls warning them "not to betray the Arab cause."

The strike has been called to protest against the government's expropriation of Arab lands for development purposes.

In Nazareth, Rukhah activists launched a "knock on every door" campaign to persuade residents not to send their children to school tomorrow.

In Haifa, the Labour Council yesterday distributed leaflets among Arab construction workers in the city calling on them not to strike. The Council reiterated that it would

offer no trade union protection to workers who take the day off.

"The Council will treat Arab workers who do not turn up for work just as it does Jewish workers who take part in a wildcat strike," a spokesman said.

Some 3,000 Arab workers, including many from Samaria, are currently employed at 550 building sites in the Haifa area. Some workers employed in Jewish areas told reporters they would resist the leftist pressure if they received "adequate protection."

It is learned that buses may be sent to Arab villages to transport workers to their jobs if the Arab pickup truck drivers fail to turn up.

In one incident yesterday, police detained three men — two Jews and an Arab — after finding leaflets in their car calling on Arabs in the administered areas to join the strike. The three were stopped at a road block in the eastern Sharon and were arrested when they allegedly swore at the policemen.

East Jerusalem schoolgirls riot

Middle East Affairs Correspondent
RIOTED schoolgirls broke out yesterday in the West Bank areas as well as in Jerusalem. There were reports of two prominent leftists who had put themselves up as mayoral candidates in Hebron and El-Bireh. The deportation yesterday denounced by several, including Hebron's Sheikh Ahmed Ali Ja'abari, who had last week that he would run for the West Bank municipal elections, scheduled to be held on April 12.

Nominations were due to be filed formally today. The deadline is Wednesday 6 p.m. Several prominent contenders yesterday told The Jerusalem Post that they would adopt a "wait and see" attitude and would decide "in the light of public reaction."

The relative quiet which had prevailed throughout Judea and Samaria after about two months of unrest, was broken yesterday by disorderly protests by schoolchildren.

The disturbances chiefly involved pupils setting bonfires and putting up roadblocks in Hebron and the two nearby townships of Halhoul and Dabryia. In Hebron, the Military Governor closed two schools. In Ramallah, el-Bireh and Bir Zeit most schools were reported deserted.

Yesterday's most serious children's riot took place in the East Jerusalem girls' high school of Ma'mouniya. Police followed stone-throwing demonstrators into the school, located just behind the District Court in Saladin Street. Fifty girls and three teachers were arrested, but most were released later in the evening.

Mayor Teddy Kollek interrupted a municipal council meeting yesterday. When informed of the incident, he left the council chamber for the scene. On his return, he voiced his vigorous objection to security forces entering a municipal school.

A Jerusalem police spokesman pointed out last night that the law permitted the pursuit of law-breakers "in the act" into any premises.

In an isolated incident, three bullets were fired at a Dan bus near Turikarm. One bullet hit the side of the vehicle which was empty of passengers.

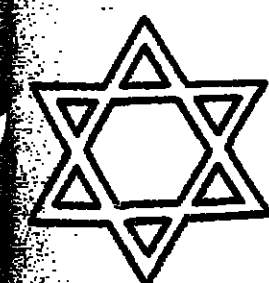
Flats collapse in block under construction

HAIFA — A terraced apartment house under construction at 46 Rehov Harofeh in the Ahuzat quarter here, partially collapsed early yesterday morning, depositing huge amounts of debris into the street.

There were no injuries, as the building gave way before workmen had arrived at the building site.

Neither of the contractors, Ze'ev Smolensky and Y. Doppel, could be reached for an explanation of why the front apartments overhanging the street had suddenly fallen.

The Labour Ministry inspectors, which investigates all construction accidents, will look into the matter.



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Salutes the Friends of Magen David Adom in Great Britain on the Dedication of the Michael Sobell First Aid Station and congratulates Magen David Adom in Tel Aviv on their new home

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THE WEATHER

Forecast: Partly cloudy. Weather synopsis: High over Central Europe, weak ridge to East Mediterranean. Warm low over Libya moving eastward.

	Yesterday's	Yesterday's	Today's
	Humidity	Min-Max	Min-Max
Jerusalem	46	11-18	12-20
Galilee	48	10-18	10-20
Nahariya	73	15-20	14-21
Safed	45	12-16	14-18
Haifa	64	14-21	15-23
Tiberias	38	12-22	13-25
Nazareth	39	11-20	12-20
Afula	41	11-23	12-25
Shomron	56	8-15	9-20
Tel Aviv	65	12-20	14-22
B-Q Airport	27	15-23	13-25
Jericho	43	14-28	15-30
Qana	71	12-20	13-23
BeerSheva	56	12-23	13-25
Elit	16	17-22	19-33
Tiran	17	16-29	22-30

Social and Personal

President Ephraim Katzir yesterday received Mordechai Gazit, Israel's Ambassador to France.

The Finnish Minister of Defence, Ingvar Melin, yesterday called on Defence Minister Shimon Peres before winding up his two-day visit to Israel.

The Canadian Ambassador and Mrs. Edward Lee visited the Technion yesterday and met president Amos Horev and senior faculty members.

Dr. Gedalia Givertzman, director of the oil division of the geological survey of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry, will address the monthly meeting of the Bar-Ilan University Dinner Club on April 4, at 7.30 p.m., on "Exploring for Oil in Israel - what are the Prospects?"

The Israel, British and Commonwealth Association, Haifa, regrets to announce that the reception for the British Ambassador to be held Tuesday, March 30, has been postponed. A new date will be announced later.

The National Religious Women's Organization, Jerusalem Council, has established two new English-speaking chapters, in Givat Mordechai and in Talbiya.

ARRIVALS

A delegation of university rectors from six Latin American countries, Dr. Fernando Z'nestroza, Dr. Lucio Pabon Nunes, Prof. Alfonso Bonilla Naar, Padre Benjamin Nunes, Prof. Manuel Gollas-Quintero, Prof. Carlos Pereyra Beldrin, Dr. Alberto Escobar, Prof. Rafael Jose Neri and Jorge Arturo Reyna - at the invitation of the Foreign Ministry.

Dr. George Wise, past president of Tel Aviv University, for a meeting of the university's Board of Trustees. Irving Bernstein, executive vice-chairman of the UJA, and Robert Russell, UJA national chairman, for the Jewish Agency Board of Governors meeting. Joseph Sinay, at the head of the UJA Los Angeles Mission.

Mexican trade mission arrives

BEN-GURION AIRPORT. - An economic delegation from Mexico arrived here last night for talks aimed at strengthening the commercial and technological ties between Israel and Mexico. The 40-man delegation is led by the deputy-director of the Mexican Foreign Trade Ministry, Rogelio Hernandez.

Projects under discussion between Mexico and Israel include the establishment of a plant to manufacture Arava airplanes in Mexico; the establishment of a joint chemical complex in Mexico by Mexican and Israeli companies; and an aviation agreement enabling El Al to fly to Mexico City and the Mexican national carrier to land in Israel.

German Finance Minister ends 10-day visit here

BEN-GURION AIRPORT. - West German Finance Minister Hans Apel left for home yesterday after a 10-day visit to Israel, declaring that he would study ways of helping to boost Israeli sales in his country. The trade gap between the two countries is heavily balanced in Germany's favour and Dr. Apel said much of the three days of official talks which he held with Finance Minister Yehoshua Rabinowitz and other officials was devoted to how to solve this question. Talks in this connection will continue between the two sides.

Dr. Apel, who toured the country for a week with his wife and daughter, was seen off by Minister Rabinowitz. (Itim)

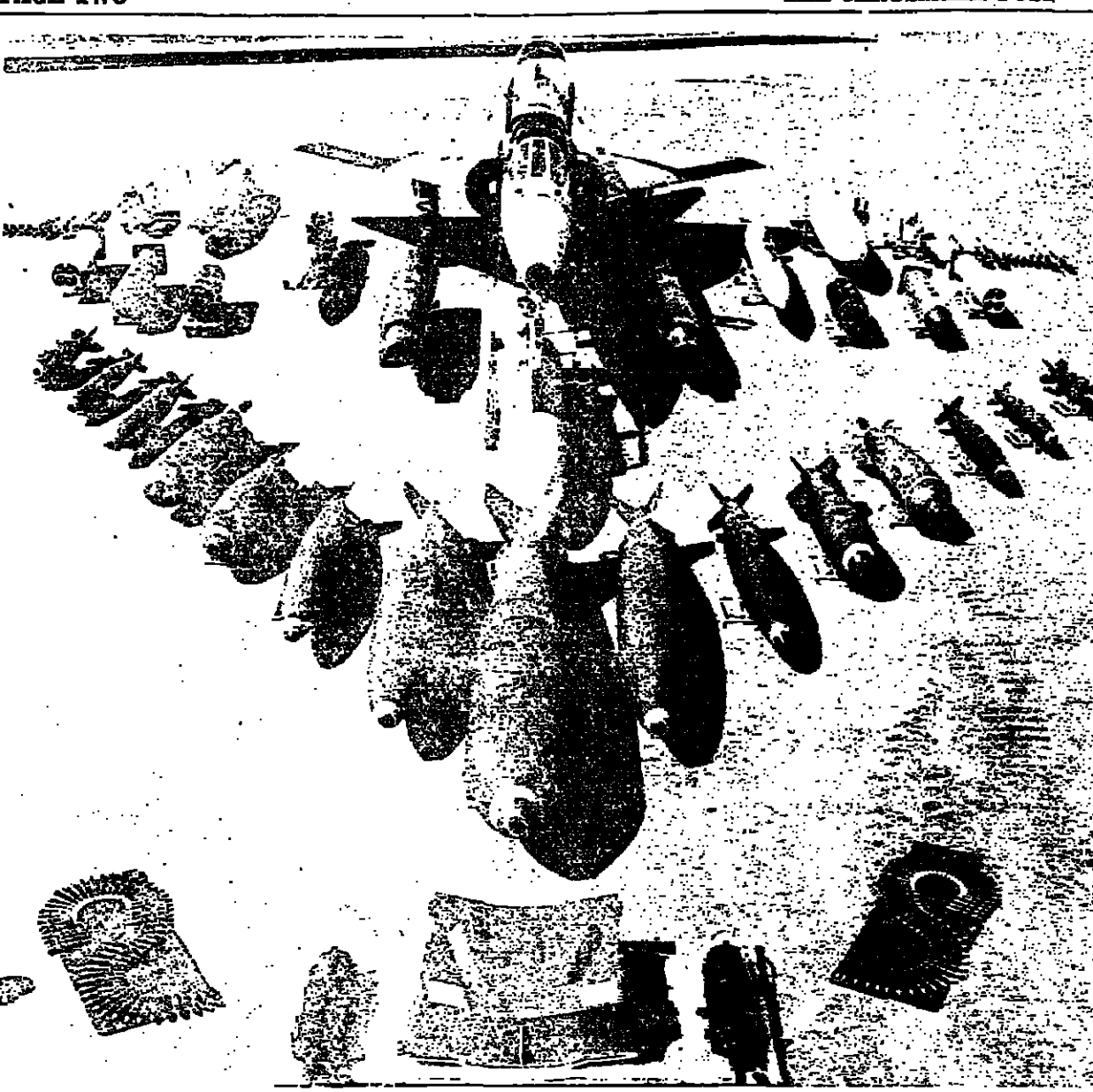
No crisis in U.S.-Israel relations - Schindler

BEN-GURION AIRPORT. - The U.S. veto in the Security Council has restored a sense of perspective to U.S.-Israel relations. There are tough times ahead but there is no crisis in U.S.-Israel relations and no reason for panic. This was stated yesterday by Rabbi Alexander Schindler, chairman of the Conference of Presidents of Major American Jewish Organizations, on his arrival here at the invitation of the Prime Minister.

Schindler and Yehuda Helman, executive director of the Presidents Club, are to report to the Prime Minister on their meetings with the American leaders. During their stay they will also confer with Foreign Minister Yigal Alon, Defence Minister Shimon Peres and other officials. (Itim)

T.A. Labour Council members to Germany

Jerusalem Post Reporter TEL AVIV. - Members of the Histadrut Central Committee yesterday complained that the Tel Aviv Labour Council "is practically paralysed" because most of its senior officials flew off to Germany on a two-week visit. They were invited by the trade unions in North Rhine-Westphalia. Central Committee members said the group left at a time when wage agreements were being renewed.



Israel's home-made Kfir multi-mission air superiority warplane is shown here with the armament that it carries. The photo is among the first pictures and additional performance data released for publication yesterday. The Kfir is described as a mach 2.5 combat plane designed for a wide range of duties. Its armament includes rockets and heavy bombs. It has twin internally mounted 30mm. cannon and can be fitted with two additional 29mm. guns for ground strafing.

Kessar committee raps El Al, Histadrut for labour problems

By JOSHUA BRILLIANT

Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV. - A Histadrut-appointed committee yesterday recommended changes in foreign currency payments to El Al aircrews and criticized management for faulty labour relations. The recommendations, by a team of trade unionists and independent labour experts, will be examined by a second Histadrut committee before they are taken up by the labour federation's Central Committee.

The committee, headed by Histadrut treasurer Yisrael Kessar, said the aircrews' salaries are equivalent to those paid by European airlines. (The pilots claim they deserve payment in foreign currency because half their working time is spent abroad.) The committee said that ground crews agreed pilots deserved high salaries but claimed the gap, sometimes tenfold, was too big. With frequent devaluations, the gap is widening, the committee noted.

It recommended that the aircrews' salaries be fixed in Israeli pounds, but that the aircrews should be compensated for overseas expenses through payment for room and board "or another suitable manner considering prices there and practices in comparable foreign airlines." The country's economy situation should also be taken into account, the committee said.

It also recommended that regular pay replace fictitious increments, such as "entertainment allowances" to people whose job does not entail entertaining. The report severely criticized labour relations in El Al. Because of mutual mistrust, every difference of opinion is inflated into a labour dispute, the report said. Even day to day verbal exchanges are conducted in a harsh and belittling manner. Last year the airline was plagued by 13 strikes, the longest lasting 18 days, it noted.

The committee indicated that the board of directors was not sufficiently familiar with the workers' problems and that executives responsible for manpower are unqualified for their tasks. It also said that because of excessive centralization, junior executives lack authority.

A main part of the committee's recommendations urged the establishment of an overall employees' council of 5,000 workers. The lower level, is proposed the merger of the existing nine works committees into three bodies, representing the air crews, the ground crews and technicians, and the administrative and service staff.

According to the recommendations, representatives of the three committees would participate in the board of directors as observers. Other steps proposed are the setting up of joint management-workers

committees to deal with increasing work productivity and an employees' profit sharing scheme. The Kessar committee also criticized the Histadrut's role in labour disputes at El Al, saying it acted as an arbitrator rather than a labour union.

Aviation Correspondent Ze'ev Schul

add. In an initial reaction to the report, the El Al management noted that there was nothing new to most of the committee's recommendations, particularly calling for an overall roof.

zar Laserson, the co-man, said this was a "too, and that the Histadrut had on two occasions, February 1973 and November, called for such a step. Both Al and the Minister of Transport had urged the Histadrut to implement this but, he intimated, nothing had been done except to set up another committee.

As to the criticism of El Al's handling of labour relations, Mr. Laserson said the management had undertaken "far reaching" steps in revising manpower policies. He added that the company had achieved "major successes" in its operating procedures, development and commercial operations.

No reaction could be obtained yesterday from El Al workers' representatives, who refused to comment on the committee's report.

Proposal to convert Birim into 'Arab-Jewish centre'

By YORAM HAMIZRAHI

Jerusalem Post Reporter

GUSH HALAV. - A public committee of Jews and Arabs have come forward with a plan for the resettlement of the dispossessed Christian Arab villagers of Birim that would convert the village into a "model Christian-Jewish centre."

The plan entails the development of Birim along non-agricultural lines - "which means that the repatriation of the former villagers would not necessitate the return of all their former lands, now held by Jewish settlements in the area," said Rabel Rosenzweig, organizer of the committee.

(Birim was one of two Greek Catholic villages on the Lebanese border that were evacuated by the Israel Defence Forces in 1948. The Government has since then rejected repeated efforts to allow the villagers to return. Most of them now

live in nearby Gush Halav.) Dr. Rosenzweig, who is a lecturer at a Tel Aviv teachers' seminary, told The Jerusalem Post here yesterday that the plan envisages the future Birim as a "Christian-Jewish" centre, with resort facilities aimed at serving Christian Arab families and Christian overseas volunteers. She said the committee is non-political and aims at presenting the Government with constructive proposals that would not entail the total return of all of Birim's former agricultural lands.

Members of her group include Father Elias Chacour, Greek Catholic pastor of Ibbilin, a former Birim resident. He said the plan, if adopted, could "open a new chapter of Arab-Jewish relations."

Dr. Rosenzweig said her group have already contacted Government officials, Knesset Members and political figures from most parties.

Sacked Friedman workers: Histadrut not helping

By AARON SITNER

Jerusalem Post Reporter

The Histadrut was accused yesterday of abandoning the cause of scores of production workers laid off last month by the S. Friedman Company of Jerusalem, makers of refrigerators and washing machines.

The attack on the labour federation came at a press conference in Jerusalem called by spokesmen for the 80 (out of the 108) employees who have still not been hired by other plants since the mass dismissal by Friedman on February 5.

"We now face two adversaries," said Avraham Abrahamov, head of the works committee. "On one side is the heartless Friedman management, which sees nothing wrong in putting more than 100 veteran workers out into the street after years of loyal service; and, on the other side, the so-called watchdog of workers' rights, the Histadrut, which has abandoned us."

Early yesterday morning police were called to the Friedman plant, in the Capital's Givat Shaul section, when a group of the dismissed workers refused entry to plant manager Ferri Friedman and his pro-

Hotel. Is that what you call helping the unemployed?"

Late yesterday afternoon the workers opened an account at the Kikar Zion branch of Bank Leumi in Jerusalem - number 81732/47 - and asked newsmen to report this so that persons interested in helping the unemployed workers and their families for Pessah could contribute towards their assistance.

Another confrontation could occur this morning as police, acting on a Friedman complaint against alleged trespass by the dismissed workers, seek to clear the way for the other workers to enter the plant.

Last night a spokesman for the Jerusalem Labour Council vehemently denied that the Histadrut has abandoned the fight. Haim Maman told The Jerusalem Post: "Our main effort now is aimed at winning larger severance pay for them."

(Viewpoint - page 8)

Paper and tire plants to halt production

THIS WEEK
Lotto Draw 15/76
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Today is the last day
for handing in Lotto entries

Settlers at Kaddum still 'temporary'

Jerusalem Post Reporter

Premier Yitzhak Rabin confirmed yesterday that the temporary character of the settlement group Kaddum in Samaria had not changed in any way.

Rabin said this at the week Cabinet session after Housing Minister Avraham Ofri raised the question in questions to Kaddum. He asked Defence Minister Shimon Peres why the IDF permitted a tactical assembly within the perimeter of an army camp, and he asked Premier Rabin whether the local personalities making speeches at the settlement were a permanent feature. Ofri noted that some 800 people came to Kaddum for the inauguration of the caravans and other ceremonies, making the settlement into a full-scale political fief.

Peres said he would require of such questions since he is not answer on the spot. Rabin the original Cabinet decision the Kaddum group was there on a temporary basis still held.

Mapam's Victor Shentov, Health Minister, told The Jerusalem Post last night: "Kaddum is an army camp when it's a question of keeping journalists out of dancing and tree-planting ceremonies. When it comes to letting in, there are different rules."

(Viewpoint - page 8)

BARAK

(Continued from page one)

while no specific regulation been infringed, the spirit of

ADL to sue U.S. Government in connection with Arab boycott

By JOSEPH MORGENSTERN

Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV. - "The Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith is now preparing a massive court action against the Government of the United States in connection with the Arab boycott," Arnold Forster, general counsel and associate national director of the ADL, said yesterday in an exclusive interview with The Jerusalem Post.

Forster is now in Israel, together with 15 other ADL leaders, to determine Israel's views concerning the organization's activities.

"A major problem that we encounter in connection with Israel is communications," stated Lawrence Peletz, national chairman of the ADL's civic rights committee and prominent lawyer. The leader of the current study mission together with Forster revealed publicly, for the first time, that there are plans to open an ADL office in Israel. The aim of the full-time staff will be to channel information back to the U.S.

"We were under the impression that the Government of Israel was not anxious for a confrontation between American Jews and the American Government concerning the sale of six C-130 transport planes to Egypt," Forster said. "In a recent meeting with Premier Rabin, to our great pleasure and surprise, we discovered an identity of

views." Both men expressed the opinion that the Israel point of view is not clearly understood in the U.S., with Peletz adding that "once we know our position, our information services can disseminate it to millions of readers."

While the ADL carries much weight with American congressmen, Peletz feels that there is now an erosion of congressional support for Israel. Nevertheless, the ADL is responsible for some 44 bills in the hand of Congress. ADL officials have recently met four times with the White House counsel about the Arab boycott.

The organization is actively concerned about the incursions the PLO has made in the U.S. The ADL's position is that the Government is adopting a new policy. Much publicity is being given to the anti-Israel position adopted by the UN and Unesco.

The ADL has 27 regional offices in the U.S. and representative offices in Europe, Latin America and Canada. The current budget is \$7m. Originally a service and philanthropic group, the ADL has assumed in recent years a more active role in Jewish affairs and has been responsible for doing away with discriminatory practices. The modus operandi consists of fact gathering. Then the party responsible is presented with the facts and given the opportunity of rebuttal

or rescinding the practice. If this does not succeed, the ADL wages a public information campaign.

Two examples of successful campaigns were those directed at the Coca Cola Company and the Gulf Oil Corporation. The local manufacturers of Tempo, a number of years ago, applied for a licence to produce Coca Cola in Israel. They were turned down as Coca Cola was being sold in Arab countries. A study disclosed that the potential for Coca Cola sales in Israel were greater than the potential for Coca Cola sales for all of the Arab countries together. The plant was eventually built and is being run on a very profitable basis.

The Gulf Oil Corporation's position concerning the boycott was also reversed by mass picketing of Gulf service stations and the return of credit cards.

In another case, the ADL took legal action against Roger Morton, former Secretary of Commerce, asking him to disclose the names of companies on the Arab boycott list. He also demanded action against nations who disregarded the 1959 Export-Import Act, which called for governmental action against groups which carried on discriminatory economic practices against countries considered friendly to the U.S. The case ended in a partial victory - the Government was enjoined to determine the acceptance of discriminatory tenders but not to disclose the Arab boycott list.

Basketball results

Jerusalem Post Sports Reporter

Following are the results of last night's National League basketball games:

Tel Aviv Hapoel 89, Tel Aviv Elitzur 72; Haifa Hapoel 78, Ramat Gan Maccabi 97; Gan Shmuel Hapoel 95, Jerusalem Hapoel 78; Ramat Gan Hapoel 119, Haifa Maccabi 93; Jerusalem Betar 94, Brenner-Na'an Hapoel 103; Petah Tikva Hapoel 85, Tel Aviv Maccabi 106.

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Happy immigrants star in radio shows for U.S.

By JUDY SIEGEL

Jerusalem Post Reporter

American immigrants who have found their place here are the stars of a new radio series sent to U.S. broadcasting stations to plant the idea of aliyah in Jewish heads.

"We're not making an overt pitch for immigration to Israel or coming on strong," says Sol Herman of the Immigration and Absorption Department of the Jewish Agency, which produces the series. "Having immigrants tell the truth - not sugary success stories - about their life here is the best way to arouse interest."

"I don't expect people to take the next plane after hearing the show, but at least it may suggest that aliyah is possible and encourage them to seek more information."

The programmes, which began last month, are made up of three segments of three minutes each, plus introductions read by a professional new-immigrant broadcaster. A script is sent along (distribution is done by the Agency's New York office), so that stations can easily divide each broadcast into separate interviews or read the introductions themselves.

Since the radio shows are not considered advertising, the sole cost is that of production - IL1,300 per show.

The radio shows grew out of the series of articles about contented immigrants that the department has been sending for publication to newspapers around the world.

Also on the department's drawing board is a magazine for new immigrants distributed in English, Russian, Spanish and French at all absorption centres and hostels. The first issue, to come out in a month, has stories on how to get in on all possible sports played here, including squash, yachting, cricket and parachuting; crossword puzzles in Hebrew; recipes designed for hot-plate cooking; information on loans and school registration; and arts and crafts projects for the holidays. Over 10,000 will go out bi-monthly to new settlers and volunteers. Called "So You Wanted to Know About...", the 20-page magazine is being printed cheaply by multith.

THE MARRIAGE GRANT given to persons whose fathers fell during military service has been increased from IL15,000 to IL25,000. The increase was ratified Friday by the Knesset Labour Committee.

(Leader - Page 8)

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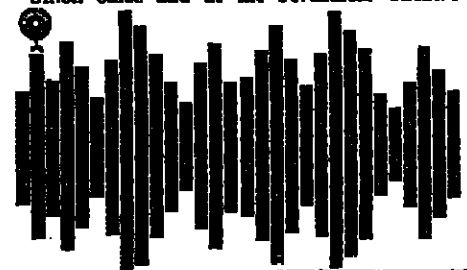
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Jerusalem Municipality

The last day for paying Municipal Taxes

for 1975/76 is March 31

Late-payment fine of 10%, plus 1/2% per month will be applied to all amounts not paid by the above date.

Payments are accepted at all banks and the Municipal Treasury, which from March 18 will be open from 4-6 p.m. (in addition to the regular working hours).

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NOTICE OF A GENERAL MEETING

Notice is hereby given that an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Company will be held at the Company's offices, 5 Rehov Druyanov (20th floor), Tel Aviv, on April 20, 1976 at 8.30 a.m. for the purpose of considering, and if thought fit passing, the following resolution:

To increase the Share Capital of the Company by IL100,000,000 (One Hundred Million Israel Pounds) thereby raising the Share Capital to the sum total of IL300,000,000 (Three Hundred Million Israel Pounds) by the creation of an additional 10,000,000 (Ten Million) Ordinary Shares of IL10 each of identical rights with the existing Ordinary Shares of IL10 each.

By Order of the Board
E. Zussman, Adv., Corporate Secretary

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Convoy carrying South African forces out of Angola rolls across the Cunene River on Saturday, just 300 metres from the border. The 2,000 troops did not have to travel far down the road. In fact, they spread out in military camps along the South West Africa border with Angola. (AP radiophoto)

Sadat seeks political success in Germany

By BRIAN ARTHUR

Jerusalem Post Correspondent

BONN. — Egypt's President Sadat arrives in West Germany today for a five-day state visit which the Bonn government plans to turn into a major display of sympathy and support for the Egyptian leader.

For days, German officials have sought to explain to the press that Sadat is a moderate leader earnestly seeking a Mideast settlement, but that he is in danger of isolation in the Arab camp and is confronted with enormous economic difficulties.

Egypt's situation is critical, said one Bonn Diplomat, referring to "stagnation" in Mideast peace efforts since the second Sinai interim agreement, with Israel and to Sadat's recent action cancelling his 1971 friendship treaty with Moscow.

The official made clear that Bonn wants Sadat's visit here to help strengthen his position at home and to this end the two sides will sign

agreements giving Egypt 230m. marks in long-term loans.

However, the agreements themselves are not new and the Germans say they are currently unable to give more economic assistance, despite Egyptian pressure. Thus, indications are that most of Germany's main support will be political, with possibly more pressure on Israel to make concessions towards a Mideast peace.

The government here insists its "balanced policy" towards Israel and the Arabs has not changed, but newspapers here have been full of reports, apparently officially inspired and preparing the ground not only for closer support of Egypt but for a more flexible attitude towards the PLO.

There will probably be no spectacular changes in Bonn's policy during the Sadat visit. There are reports that the Egyptians will ask the government here to permit an official PLO office in the West German capital, but Bonn diplomats have flatly rejected this possibility for the time being.

Sadat and his aides may also raise requests for German arms deliveries to Egypt, but the Germans say they will refuse such shipments, on grounds that Bonn does not send weapons to "areas of tension."

President Sadat over the weekend said he will ask the U.S. to provide Egypt with jet fighter planes, anti-tank missiles and other weapons because of Egypt's break with the Soviet Union and consequent cutoff of military supplies, the "Washington Post" reports.

"I think I have the right now to ask for defensive weapons. When they asked me in the States, I said I didn't have a shopping list. I can now say that I am in need, at least for defensive weapons," Sadat said in an interview in Cairo.

In Cairo, War Minister General Gammasy yesterday reported to President Sadat on agreements signed during a week's visit to Paris on the supply of French military equipment. A statement on the meeting did not specify what kind of deliveries were planned.

Two critical in IRA bomb attack

LONDON. — Police called on Londoners yesterday to increase their vigilance after the worst Irish guerrilla bomb attack in three years injured 85 people, including several children, at a crowded exhibition centre here.

Four of the injured lost limbs in Saturday night's explosion. Early yesterday, 28 people were still detained in hospitals, two of them in critical condition.

Newspaper offices and the British Broadcasting Corporation received telephone calls from men giving code words and accepting responsibility for the bombing on behalf of the outlawed Irish Republican Army and the Irish Volunteer Force, an IRA splinter group.

One caller said: "This is a warning to the British Government to take their troops out of Northern Ireland. More bombs are on the way if this demand is not met." (Reuters)

RAMMED. — A British frigate rammed an Icelandic gunboat while another frigate manned guns in the latest incident, Saturday, in the "cold war" between Britain and Iceland, the gunboat captain announced. The gunboat was considerably damaged.

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WORLD SCENE

Argentine muddle

THE ARGENTINE COUP last week came as no surprise, as it must be something of a record as the longest non-secret in recent world political history. For months past, as the government of the hazy Isabel Peron stumbled from one mistake to another, news reports spoke unceasingly of an imminent coup — until newspaper editors reached the point of scornfully casting aside such items.

Recently, however, the reports seemed to bear some urgency after months of saying how the Argentine army stood aside, apparently determined to refrain from seizing power for as long as possible, even in the face of anguished appeals to save the country. Privately, senior officers admitted they would move should Argentina appear headed for catastrophe — and it is now obvious that they were persuaded last week that the point of no return was reached.

Mrs. Peron was obviously incapable of providing the country with decisive leadership ever since her husband, Juan Peron, died in office on July 1, 1974 after holding the presidency for nine months on his return from exile abroad. Her overthrow marks the seventh coup in troubled Argentina in the last 21 years — since Juan Peron was overthrown after bloody clashes in September 1955 — and she is the fourth President to be forced out of office in less than a decade.

This is a troubled record, and its denouement at least had the virtue of being bloodless, in contrast to the savage 1973 Chilean coup against Salvador Allende. By the standards of Latin American coups it was carried out with finesse and little violence. This was not surprising, for Mrs. Peron had little backing from her citizens, suffering for years from an inflation which has no parallel in the world, and a broken economy.

POLITICAL ASSASSINATIONS, economic decline and corruption in high places marked the rule of the world's first woman President. In the beginning, the 27 million Argentines generally wished her well but once she was power nothing happened which would have shown she was a leader, or had any ideas of her own. She certainly lacked the ability of her husband to map out a straight course for the country.

She also fell under the influence of the man who was often called her "Svengali." He was Social Welfare Minister Jose Lopez Rega, also her private secretary and senior aide, and she became increasingly divorced from reality, beginning to form a dictatorial government and alienating top Peronists. Facing increasing public wrath, Lopez Rega fled to Spain last July and vanished from public sight in December. He is now wanted by the Argentine police for embezzlement, forgery and administrative fraud.

Above all, Mrs. Peron failed to control the disastrous Argentine economy. Until the beginning of February, her hold was firm because she had the support of the true unions. But she lost much of this by ignoring some of her most important allies, while her inner circle was dominated by Lopez Rega's friends.

Coupled with that, the Peronist guerrillas who were anathema when Peronism returned to power after seven years of military rule, went underground to fight the government. This group and the leftist People's Revolutionary Army (ERP) together number some 3,000 members. And as the Peron government rule became ever more disorganized, the strength of the guerrillas grew.

For years they had been kidnapping businessmen, killing their enemies and raiding army posts. It was only last Christmas that they received a savage mauling from which they are still trying to recover. They lost nearly 100 dead and many captured in

a mass attack on an arsenal. In the operation army showed it is no longer an ineffective force whose garrisons and sentries could be taken surprise.

MATTERS REACHED SUCH a stage that not did all opposition leaders want Mrs. Peron to but so did many of the dissident Peronists and formerly loyal trade union heads. The opposition wished to get rid of her because, despite her weakness and instability, they thought she was the only one could sustain Peronism. The Peronists, on the other hand, believed she had become a liability demanding to be the head of the movement as widow of the leader whom faithful Peronists revered was one of the great men of history. They argued that Peronism could only survive if it came a modern democratic party, requiring a able leadership and not an autocrat.

In any case, while Mrs. Peron's government engaged in tortuous political dealings to save the country's economy continued to deteriorate, most recent crisis came earlier this month over severe government austerity programme which prices up. News reports last week said people turning from their summer holiday found the power, railway and phone companies doubling the for steadily worsening services. They also to the family food bill doubled since the start of summer.

One report said that according to the domestic wholesale price index, inflation had risen 403 cent in the past year and it is expected to be between 500 and 1,000 per cent this year. Of a comfort to students of Israeli currency devaluation it may be noted that the value of the Argentine peso dropped from 10 per dollar to 140 in a series of devaluations starting in March 1975, causing more inflation.

THROUGHOUT ALL THIS, the armed forces, tempted to repeat past mistakes in ousting elected government, stayed aloof. They even refused to back a minor revolt by right wing nationalist Air Force officers late last year.

Last month, opposition groups tried to imp the President but failed after some show of nationalist unity. And on February 18 Mrs. Peron a concession by announcing that she would not in the next presidential election. Then Emilio V. deli, the sixth Economy Minister in Mrs. Peron 21 months office, announced an emergency economic plan. But workers protested that wage rises limited to 20 per cent while most prices were up by 100 per cent. By the beginning of this month with more strikes, more terrorist attacks and shortages of basic foods, it became obvious the military had to act. The only question was soon they would do so.

Gen. Jorge Rafael Videla, the 50-year-old leader of Argentina's new military government, is regarded from all accounts as a tough-minded soldier and an anti-Communist with deep religious faith. He is known as a stern instructor in the Argentine military college where he taught and which directed before becoming army commander-in-chief. He made the fight against guerrillas primary mission.

His aides are quoted as saying Videla is economics expert but believes that he can solve problems by applying his moral principles. He said in speeches that the army did not want to be involved in politics but that its main aim to protect the nation's institutions against subversion and any outside threat. By any standards, future task is not easy. Like many countries, Argentina has almost no leadership and need to put together a society which has lost cohesiveness is very great and very urgent.

Lebanese Maronites turn to Syria

By JOSEPH FITCHETT

BEIRUT. — The Lebanese civil war is escalating again over a paradoxical power struggle: right-wing Christian Maronites, staunchly nationalist in principle, are seeking stronger Syrian authority here, while Lebanese leftists and Palestinian guerrillas are approaching a confrontation with their mother power, the Syrian Baath regime.

A secret pamphlet circulated by the pro-Syrian Baathist terrorist faction describes Yasser Arafat as an "adventurer" while his Patah movement and the Lebanese left are digging in for a possible showdown with the Syrian-commanded expeditionary force, which includes many Syrian elements.

The left recently showed its new strength by assaulting and capturing the Holiday Inn Hotel, for many months a Christian stronghold. The attack was supported by numerous units of Lebanese and Lebanese army. Nominally trying to hold the ring while the Lebanese factions agree on a successor to the repudiated President Suleiman Frangieh, the Syrian-commanded forces are trying to assert their control over the Palestinian terrorists to avoid being dragged into an untimely war with Israel and to strengthen Syria's hand in Arab-Israeli bargaining.

The President made the disclosure in a question-and-answer session at a public forum here on Saturday night, where he was campaigning for votes in Wisconsin's April 6 primary.

Asked if he thought such payments by Lockheed and other companies were illegal under present U.S. law, the President replied, "If the payments violate the law in a country in which that company is operating, the answer is yes."

But he said circumstances differ from one country to another and "we have to have an investigation on the broadest possible scale."

It was at this point that the President revealed that Richardson would head the investigation for the U.S.

Ford said it was essential that American companies be able to compete fairly with those of other countries on the world market. He added that the entire situation might have to be settled by the establishment of some type of international agency, but he did not elaborate.

Ford said it was essential that American companies be able to compete fairly with those of other countries on the world market. He added that the entire situation might have to be settled by the establishment of some type of international agency, but he did not elaborate.

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Guerrillas defy military junta in Argentina

BUENOS AIRES. — Leftist guerrillas have defied Argentine military rulers by attacking three police stations in another city.

The attacks Saturday came in spite of a decree issued by the day-old military junta prescribing the death penalty for such attacks. Police said four guerrillas killed in a battle in the industrial city of Cordoba. Rosario, about 300 kms north, guerrillas attacked three stations but were beaten back. Casualties were reported.

At least 13 guerrillas have in clashes with security forces since the armed forces seized last Wednesday and placed President Maria Estela Peron's house arrest.

The Government also revealed that Olga Talamante, 27, an Argentine convicted for involvement in leftist guerrillas had been released from prison Saturday and returned from the country. (Reuters)

MINERS. — Two miners lying on stretchers were brought out last night from a collapsed gold mine in Placer, the Philippines, after a 24-day entombment more than 100 metres underground. The two were buried alive after rains in a mountainous area caused a mudslide into the main tunnel. Other miners died.

OPEN LETTER

To the Minister of Tourism,
Mr. Moshe K...

We represent a majority of the owners of souvenir shops in Bethlehem, and wish to put before you the following urgent complaint:

For a considerable time there has been an unequitable distribution of the tourist-shopping business in our town. Three main souvenir shops are visited by the passengers from about 80% of the tourist buses coming to the town while the remaining 20% of the business is distributed among the other 25 such shops in Bethlehem. Needless to say, the small souvenir shops around Nativity Square receive no tourists at all to attract all these buses, these shops employ unethical, scandalous practices involving the expense, the end result being that the tourist is overcharged. Unfortunately, this state of affairs is encouraged by its tacit acceptance by a large proportion of the drivers and guides, who find the present situation satisfactory. A bad image of Bethlehem has thus been created, which applies by extension, to the whole country and this must tend to discourage tourism to the Holy Land. We have thus been reduced to a very bad economic position, extending to our employees, each shop employs, on average, about ten workers. The point has been reached at which, unless effective action is taken by the authorities concerned, we ask no more than that the be a reasonable distribution of the business and that, if possible, some control be exercised over the appointments of the appropriate authorities. We have suggestions we would like to put before you, if you would be kind enough to arrange a meeting.

This matter has already been raised with you in a personal letter signed by all those concerned. We hope that on this occasion, will be given a sympathetic hearing, and that a reasonable, fundamental solution will be found to our urgent problem. We have several times addressed ourselves to officials of the Ministry — unfortunately to no avail. Accordingly we now add this letter to you, and hope that you will make an appointment to meet us, at your convenience.

Souvenir Store Owner of Bethlehem

A portrait of Tal Brody, by Joan Borsten

Israel's top sportsman



Tal Brody... revolutionized basketball in Israel. (Pall)

UNITED SPORTS, one of Israel's largest sporting goods importers, has its headquarters in the narrowest, most cramped part of Allenby Street in Tel Aviv. The firm's offices are as unimpressive as the building — three small upstairs rooms, each jammed to the rafters with everything from basketballs to T-shirts, Converse All-Stars, and scuba-diving equipment.

A long sales list is being methodically itemized by a young man, Tall, lean, clad in narrow-waisted Israeli-style blue jeans, clinging sports shirt (with sleeves rolled up in the Israeli way). Tal Brody manoeuvres his way through the crowded offices to say a few words to his Israeli partner, answers a phone call and signs an autograph — "not in Hebrew," his admirer says, "in English, please."

Tal Brody was once captain of the University of Illinois basketball team. All American, Big Ten, U.S. College Allstar. All Army, and a member of the U.S. team that played in the 1970 World Championships. Today he is the owner of United Sports, Captain of the Maccabi Tel Aviv Basketball Team, Captain of the Israeli National Team, and the hero of Israeli basketball.

Born and raised in Trenton, New Jersey, Tal graduated from the University of Illinois in 1967 and found himself a member of the US Maccabi Basketball Team headed for Israel. The two-week competition changed his conception of the country from a "distant, primitive type of place where my father had spent two years en route to the United States from Eastern Europe, and where my grandfather had once helped build an electric station and an airfield," to "somewhere I could play ball all the time but also teach, coach, and develop sports on a national level."

He returned to Illinois, took his Master's in Educational Psychology (don't let his slow, athletic drawl fool you), turned down a chance to play as the second draft choice of the Baltimore Bullets, and joined Maccabi Tel Aviv.

"That was the beginning of the 1968-69 season," he remembers. "I represented Israel in the European Cup Championships that year as well. It was such a great experience that I played a second season before being drafted into the U.S. army. I had already made my decision to stay in Israel and become a citizen, but I wanted to finish my obligations in the States. I returned in 1970, served in the IDF, married an Israeli, went into business, and got back onto the court."

SIX YEARS LATER, Tal at 32 is still captain and a player on the Maccabi Tel Aviv and the National Team. Since 1971 he has represented Israel in 67 games, twice been named Basketball Player of the Year, and once Sportsman of the Year.

The Year. Sporting goods dealers who used to sell six soccer balls to one basketball say that today that ratio has reversed itself, and all because of Tal Brody's popularity. He recently became the first Israeli player ever to have a basketball named for him.

The game itself has been through a small revolution. The National Team took the 1974 Asian championships held in Tehran and placed 7th in the 1975 Eastern-European European competitions. Today, players are preparing themselves for the Olympics qualifying games at Hamilton, Canada, and for the first time stand a good chance. Maccabi Tel Aviv, too, has improved in style and skill — once the team always lost the first rounds in European competition, now they are considered one of Europe's best teams. All of this is a

mittedly an amazing feat for a small, young country like Israel and on both teams Tal Brody has had an unquestioned influence.

"Tal Brody began to play basketball at the age of eight," explains Moshe Lehrer, Sports Editor of "Ma'ariv" and Tal's long time friend. "His experience is far beyond that of our players. In addition, he was not just a college basketball star who joined an Israeli team. Tal Brody was a player of the highest American standard who had represented the United States in international competition."

Tal's success and tremendous personal popularity is something unusual, not accorded to any other American player. There are those who claim it's because he came first, got all the breaks, and has a good press agent — in addition, of course, to his prowess on the basketball court and his ability to guide the country's two top teams.

What really seems to have endeared Tal to the local sports fans, however, is the pride he takes in being an Israeli. That was apparent in the memorable TV shot of him lighting the torch at the inauguration of the last Maccabiah. Moreover, despite the fact that he works eight hours a day at United Sports, practices or plays every evening, and has a family to care for, Tal Brody never turns down an invitation to be it a demonstration at a Sinai army base or a Lebanese border kibbutz. He gives clinics, trains basketball teachers at Wingate, and has been instrumental in developing the national sports programme. Also, unlike others who came to Israel strictly to play ball and let their teams support them, Tal began working the day he left the army, building United Sports from one small room to what it is today. He was the first to introduce quality sports equipment (including big American-style trophies) to the country. He was also the first to manufacture, locally, good sports clothing: "nice shirts and shorts in beautiful colours that aren't as luxurious as those from the States, but adequate and reasonable in price."

In keeping with his status as Israel's top sportsman, Tal Brody lives with his wife and two children in a good Ramat Aviv apartment, drives a large American car, and travels abroad several times a year. By any standards his life style would be considered very adequate and comfortable. In addition, he has many close friends, an active social life, and a sense of personal satisfaction and accomplishment.

"I knew I could also have a good life in the States," reflects Tal who would have stopped playing long ago had he not been the ranks of American pro basketball which centres around universities and not around club teams. "But I felt that in Israel I could do something special."

Visconti, pioneer of cinema realism

By ROMANO CATALINI
Special to The Jerusalem Post

FOR YEARS he had been confined to a wheel-chair as the result of a stroke. Last October he had remarked to journalists who had gone to see the first takes of what was to be his last film: "This time I've come in a wheel-chair, next time they'll bring me along on a stretcher." He may have meant the remark to ease the tension, but no one laughed. A few months later he was dead.

Luchino Visconti was the most cultured of Italian film directors, in the sense that his work invariably reflected the multiple memories of literature, painting and music.

In 1942, with "Ossessione," he launched that marvellous period of the Italian cinema universally known as neo-realism. In 1945, after re-reading Verga, the most forceful and original writer in Italian, he created in "La terra trema" a memorable combination of choral participation, striking images and lyrical compassion, which accompanied the drama of an indigent family of fishermen defeated in its efforts to emerge from its wretchedness. Here already was to be seen one of his most constant ideological and structural motifs, that of the "great family" — a positive force, despite crises and tragedy, when its members belong to the popular strata of society. Between "La terra trema" and "Bocco e i suoi fratelli" in 1960 he made "Bellissima" (1951) in which he revealed to perfection



Helmut Berger as the mad King Ludwig of Bavaria and Romy Schneider as the Empress Elizabeth of Austria in Visconti's "Ludwig."

Anna Magnani's great acting. "Senso" (1954), from a book by Boito, and the still controversial "Le notti bianche" (1957) a fascinating interpretation of Dostoevski's novel.

The "great family" can also be negative when its members belong to social orders historically extinct or on the way to extinction, such as the aristocracy in "The Leopard" (1963) and "Ludwig" (1973), or the bourgeoisie in "La caduta dei cesari" (1969), "Death in Venice" (1970) and most recently "Gruppo di famiglia in un interno" (1974).

One can divide Visconti's work into two periods: the first, up to and including "Rocco" is more strongly political, but accompanied by faith in a hopeful future. Those were the years in which Italian intellectuals,

carried along on the wave of the Resistance to Nazism and Fascism, still believed that their message would inspire the people to create a world of justice.

The second period, beginning with the "Leopard," that great example of literary re-creation through film, saw Visconti become a poetic commentator on decadence, a scrupulous observer of a world still dominated by a cultured aristocracy either given over to moral decline or awaiting its death.

However, Luchino Visconti was not only a director of films; his name is also linked to the theatre and to opera. As a stage director, he was distinguished by a horror of the amateurish methods that had typified the old school in Italy, by his

modern approach to the choice of texts and by the "expressive" style of his actors. He insisted on long rehearsals, was meticulous about settings, and required an exact rendering of the text, whether he was putting on Coccia, Sartre, Miller, Euripides or Goldoni.

He particularly liked romantic melodrama — a reflection of his upbringing as an aristocratic Milanese theatre-goer — and special mention must be made of his production of Verdi's "Traviata" with Maria Callas. Two years ago, at the Spoleto Festival, his direction of "Manon" again revealed his talent in this field, exhibiting a perfect equilibrium between the choreography and sets on the one hand and musical expression on the other.

Doctor, psychologist, engineer get together

YA'ACOV ARDON / Jerusalem Post Reporter

movements, confusion and dizziness, lasting from a minute to several hours. There is no evidence of mental or emotional deterioration. Some of the world's most gifted individuals have suffered from epileptic fits. Sometimes they disappear entirely, for no known reason, a phenomenon known as spontaneous remission.

A unit for clinical neurophysiology, the branch of the medical sciences which deals with epilepsy and related disorders, has now been set up at the Rothschild Hospital in Haifa in cooperation with the Technion Medical School, under the direction of Prof. Ephraim Bentat. "The aim of the unit is to combine clinical work, diagnosis and treatment with clinical research. Theoretical research is going on at various departments of physiology in the country. Our task here is mainly to use new developments to help the patients," says Prof. Bentat.

The unit provides several services: for diagnosis and treatment of outpatients. On a closed circuit TV screen the doctor watches the patient simultaneously with his pattern of electric discharges from

the brain (brain waves). Abnormal electrical reactions of the brain become visible on the screen in the form of spikes like waves of high amplitude while the patient himself can be watched during such irregular electric events. For several hours the teleencephalographic record supplies a continuous stream of information on the activities of the brain received from a small transmitter attached to the patient's head, and at the same time the behavioural aspects such as seizures, unconsciousness and so on, are brought to the doctor's attention on the same screen.

In the unit's biochemical section the level of anti-convulsive drugs in the blood level is measured by the technique of gas liquid chromatography and the medication of epileptics can be adjusted by repeated checks of blood levels. There is as yet no known cure for epilepsy, but seizures can be controlled in varying degrees by anti-convulsant drugs. Epilepsy is not contagious and the hereditary factor is about the same as in diabetes.

Another section specialises in testing reaction times, through a

psychometric method diagnosis, in patients suffering from various neurological ailments, epilepsy among them.

A fourth section of the unit employs electro-myography (myos = muscle) that measures the electrical action of muscles and the speed at which electric impulses travel through peripheral nerves, that is those of arms and legs. The measurement allows conclusions on muscle functions, or dysfunction, as a result of a neurological disorder.

"ALL THESE SERVICES are the clinical — neurophysiological basis for our research work. We employ a computer to 'read' and interpret the electrical records and to guide the physician in his search for the most promising therapeutic approach," says Prof. Bentat.

What can the doctor do, at the present stage of medical knowledge, to help the patient? "Until the basic causes of neurological disorders, especially epilepsy, are discovered, we can help by inhibiting, as far as possible, the occurrence of seizures."

Dr. Bentat paid tribute to the Technion Medical School and its dean, Prof. David Elik, and to the late Prof. Karel Schen (who was director of the Rothschild Hospital) for getting the research unit established. "By team work of the doctor, the psychologist, the biochemist, the electronic engineer and the computer man we hope to make headway in clinical neurophysiology," he concluded.

DO IT YOURSELF / MEIR FACTOR

As in stately homes

IF YOU'VE EVER visited one of the stately homes of Britain you'll no doubt have admired the oak-paneled walls. Of course, you can hardly expect to find such panelling here, apart from the fact that in Britain the panelling served as a means of insulation as well as being very decorative. Nowadays, however, with the advent of man-made materials, you can simulate the effect or, using pine wood, have the real, but less luxurious, thing.

Basically there are two systems: the use of pine wood, where tongue and grooved strips of solid wood are used; and the use of veneered chipboard, also ready with tongue and groove.

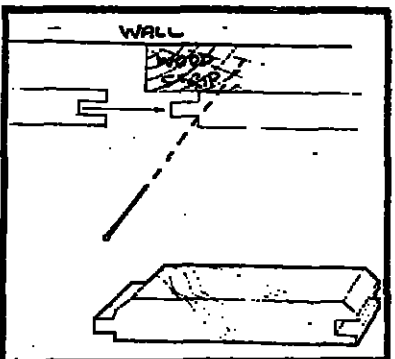
Pine wood strips, which to my mind are the far better of the two, can be obtained in widths of 8 cm. and in lengths of up to four metres. Choose the strips carefully to see that they are all straight and without split edges, otherwise you will have difficulties when you are fitting them.

The veneered chipboard comes in widths of 28.5 cm. and lengths of from 244 cm. to 305 cm. and is sold in packets of four pieces. Veneered chipboard is available in the following veneers: oak (alun in Hebrew), pine (oren), teak, (teak) afrormosia (afromosia) and mahogany (makhogay).

Both systems require the same method of fixing to the wall. Thin plywood strips (lestim) are screwed horizontally to the wall using wall plugs and countersunk-head wood screws. The lowest strip should be fixed on the wall about 30 cm. above the floor. For an average room 2.45 metres high, you will need to fix four strips, including the bottom one, with a space of approximately 70 cm. between them and leaving a space of about 10-15 cm. from the ceiling.

Decide first of all whether the panelling is to be from floor to ceiling, or to stop at the level of the edge dies, about 7 cm. above the floor. Bear in mind that chipboard will swell up and then crackle if it is exposed to much water, as might occur when washing tiled floors. Pine or other solid wood, on the other hand, is much more robust and can be used in a damp place but it is obviously better to avoid dampness.

Buy the quantity of wood you need together with the wall strips. Drill



holes in the strips, mark the wall through the holes and using a masonry bit (viden) in an electric or hand drill, drill holes and insert plastic wall plugs. The 4" masonry bit made by Iscar of Nahariya used together with the Danish-made green plastic plugs of length 1 1/2" will give a very firm fixture. Fix all the strips you need and then you are ready to fix the pine strips.

START at a corner of the room. Butt one strip against the corner, level it vertically with a spirit level (peles moyim) and nail to the horizontal strips with thin nails as shown in diagram 2. If there is a slight gap between the edge of the strip and the wall at right angles to it, it doesn't matter as that wall if not covered by panelling can be finished off neatly in the corner with a strip of wood moulding. Slide the next strip into position so that the groove fits over the tongue and covers the nail heads. Nail as before and repeat until you reach the other corner of the wall. Here you may have to cut a piece off the strip to allow it to fit in the space between the last but one strip and the wall. In this case nail the last strip to the horizontal pieces as near to the corner as possible and then cover with a piece of moulding. The corner between the tops of the strips and the ceiling can also be finished in this way to give a neat appearance.

Finish any nail heads below the surface of the wood with a nail punch, fill the holes with plastic wood and lightly sand the wood surface with 00 glasspaper. Apply a coat of sanding sealer (it's called the same in Hebrew), sand lightly, wipe off dust with a cloth and apply two coats of matt polyurethane varnish.

MUSIC

Magic baton of Paray

Gala concert by the Israel Philharmonic Orchestra, Paul Ben-Haim, conductor. Programme: Ravel: Bolero; Strauss: Tannhauser Overture; Debussy: Nocturne; Liszt: Concerto in D-Major for Piano and Orchestra; Elgar: Brahms' Symphony No. 2 in D-Major (Tel-Aviv, Mann Auditorium, March 25).

THE HIGHLIGHT of this concert, held to commemorate the 50th anniversary of the Israel Conservatory of Music in Tel-Aviv, was undoubtedly the performance of Cesar Franck's "Psyché." The music leans heavily on Wagner but also heralds the great impressionistic colour poems of Debussy. Paray brought out its delicate sonorities, its delicious hues and its sensual melodies with the mastery and experience of 70 years of musical activity. Conducting with only the slightest of motions, Paray, who will be 90 in May, held both orchestra and audience spellbound.

The dean of French conductors shared the evening with another great French musician, Jean-Pierre Rameau, but the latter's rendition of Mozart was disappointing. True, the first movement was all sparkling lightness, impeccable fluency and tonal beauty. The second movement, however, seemed negligible in musical content and the third was rushed through at such a tempo that all meaning was lost. Mozart's subtleties, his lovely melodic turns of phrase, the elegant embellishments, even the scales vanished in senseless haste. It is difficult to understand why an artist of Rameau's stature has to prove his technical wizardry at the expense of the music.

Brahms' "Second," despite the magnificence of certain passages, the impressive grand design, the admirable restraint and economy of means, nevertheless seemed to need more muscle. Paray tended to round off the melodies, subdue sonorities and embed the contrasts in a cloud of foggy colours. It was a typically French Brahms, which, though of considerable charm, was not convincing.

Benjamin Bor-Ab

National Council of Culture and Art

The Israel Chamber Ensemble

Contest for Israeli Composers — Composition of Orchestral Work

The contest is intended for Israeli composers up to the age of 35 (born in or after 1942)

Last date for submitting entries: January 31, 1977.

The panel of judges will be headed by Luciano Berio,

Musical Adviser to the Israel Chamber Ensemble.

For further details, please apply to the offices of the Israel Chamber Ensemble, 227 Rehov Dizengoff, Tel Aviv, Tel. 228070, 236384.

